Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase Agricultural Production

5645. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years with a view to increase agricultural production; and

(b) the achievements made under these schemes during the above period and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The following important Central/Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in U.P. during the last 3 years;

1. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.

2. Integrated progremme for Rice Development (IPRD) during 1992-93 & 1993-94 and Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Rice based cropping system Areas (ICDP-Rice) during 1994-95.

3. Special Foodgrains Production Programme on Wheat (SFPP-Wheat) during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and Integrated Cereal Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Wheat) during 1994-95.

4. Balanced & Integrated use of Fertilizers.

5. Reclamation of Alkali Soils.

6. Oilseeds Production Programme.

7. National Pulses Development Programme.

8. Development of Commercial Floriculture.

9. Development Mushrooms.

10. Development of Tropical Arid Temperate Fruits.

11. Development of Vegetables.

12. Use of Plastics in Agriculture.

An amount of about Rs. 154 crores was released to the State Government in respect of these schemes during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95. In addition, an amount of Rs. 115 crores was released to the State Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for concessional sale of decontrolled fertilizers to farmers. The implementation of the schemes has helped in substantial increase in production of foodgrains and oilseeds over the production in 1991-92.

New Research Centres by ICAR

5646. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
SHRI K.K. KHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to unstarred Question 2862 given in Rajya Sabha on 31.3.95 and state:

(a) the manner in which the new research centres proposed to be set up by Indian Council of Agricultural Research are likely to be helpful to farmers; and

(b) the cost benefit of such new centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below)

(b) (i) Increase in production productivity and economical use of inputs catalysed by location specific researches will increase marketable surpluses and net-returns, increased opportunities for self-employment which will ultimately lead to improved quality of life of the rural people.

(ii) The farmers trained on high productivity technologies acquire skills of management which can help them increasing their farm productivity from 50 to 200 percent, which has long term socio-economic beneficial effects.

(iii) Through proposed new centres under Soil, Agronomy and Agro-forestry sector, it is expected that the models will not only improve the productivity of soil with potential incremental rate of return (IRR) of 50% or so but also contribute to wards ecological and environmental security.

Statement

Setting up of new Research Centres by I.C.A.R.

(a) The new research centres proposed/ being set-up during VIII Five Year Plan of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are likely to be helpful to farmers in the following manner:—

(i) Development of agroclimate, location specific technologies for enhancing productivity of the region. New varieties/ hybrids, agronomical practices, Irrigation technologies, plant protection schedules etc. for various crops will help farmers in the area deriving benefits of the new technologies through increased production and productivity, larger marketable surpluses.

(ii) Standardisation of control measures of diseases and pests concerning horticultural crops will be beneficial to farmers on long term basis.

(iii) Development and use of improved package of practices for sustained productivity specially the regions where new centres are being set-up which allow taking high yields without detrimental effects of Soil and water, reduced cost of production, appropriate mechanisation removing drudgery from farming operations etc.

(iv) Better produce handling and produce management practices, processing and utilisation produces, by-products and wastes.

(v) Programme on women in agriculture will contribute in their economic empowerment and reduce arduous labour from their daily chores.

(vi) New KVKs in VIII Plan will be helpful to farmers in adopting latest agricultural technologies to increase their productivity and through training acquiring new skills helping them in getting self-employment in crop production and allied activities. Increase scientist to farmers contact can catalyse the creativity and innovativeness of both.

केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों के अंतर्गत भू-क्षेत्र

5647. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल:**
श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात में केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितना भू-क्षेत्र है और उसका जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों के लिए बीजों के उत्पादन हेतु जिला-वार कितना-कितना भू-क्षेत्र उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1993-94 और 1994-95 के प्रथम दो महीनों के दौरान इन फार्मों में कुल कितनी मात्रा में बीजों का उत्पादन हुआ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण कुमार): (क) इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम का गुजरात राज्य में कोई केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त उल्लिखित स्थिति को देखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गुजरात में राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार योजना

5648. **श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल:**
श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1993-94 और 1994-95 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय कृषि विस्तार योजना को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु